EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL OF THE REV. MR. VA. ZANDY FOR THE SEDUCTION OF A YOUNG LADY IS ROCHESTER.-We give to day, in exclusion of every thing else of a less interesting and moral character, the extraordinary trial of the Rev. Mr. Van Zund of Rochester, for the seduction of a young lady Wel have not a word to say on this development Let every one make his own reflections.

General Express-The Governor's Message

We return our thanks to Capt. Schultz and the Erie Railroad Company, for bringing us (in common with all the other newspapers) the Governor's Message last night, free of expense, at 11 o'clock. They are true to their word. No exclusive express was run this time.

THE BANGBUFT LAW .- This law, as is well known, goes into operation in about three weeks, unless previously repealed by Congress. The great question, therefore, is, will it remain a law of the land Of this there are great doubts, unless the triends of the measure bestir themselves with zeal and activity, and that too immediately :- yes, even to-day they should begin, and not loose a moment.

Thus much, we say to the citizens generally but to the Representatives in Congress we say, let the measure remain a law of the land; let it be fairly tried, at least, before it is stricken from the statute book. Do not be deceived by the recention of a petition signed by a few persons who are opposed to this measure, but who cannot give a really sensible reason why they are so opposed to it. Think of the thousands of honest and industrious men, who are at present crushed to the earth-who can do nothing for themselves or their families, because of the absence of a bankrupt law; and who, if that law were in operation, might be able to go to work, and perhaps pay off every shilling of their debts. Therefore, we hope Congress will give it s fair trial, and not pass a law to repeal it before it has gone into operation. If they should do so, we hope President Tyler will veto the repeal law.

JUSTICE WILEY -We find in the "Baltimore Clipper," the following remarks in relation to Justice Wiley. After stating that the petit jury found Mr. Wiley guilty, and recommended him to mercy, the "Clipper" goes on to say, " which mercy will not, we hope, be extended to him except on the condition that he will disclose the names of the rabbers of the Frederick County Bank. Justice Wiley has figured long and on a large scale, as the agent for rogues, and is no doubt possessed of many secrets worth knowing. Now, as we firmly believe, that a portion of the police of the country has been connected with the robbers for whom Wiley has acted, a full disclosure would be of great service to the public, and give Wiley some claim to the mercy of the Court. If he refuse to do this act of justice, let him suffer the penalty which he has incurred ' Such are the opinions of many influential persons

in Maryland, as set forth in the "Clipper." and such are also the opinions of many persons in this city, notwithstanding Justice Bloodgood says that the Providence Bank affair was a highly creditable transaction; and Mr. Wiley owes it to himself and to his friends, who so nobly stood by him in the hour of his trial, to make the requisite disclosures. For ourselves we have always looked upon Justice Wiley as a highly respectable, good, amiable man, a warm partizan, and very valuable to his party as a politician-a good shot, a man of talent, and possessed of fine sociable qualities. But still we have thought and think so still, that he was the dupe of some police officers in the Frederick Bank affair; and that th officers did the negotiations with the rogues. So therefore, we say let us have the names of the officers and thieves, and let Justice Wiley go free.

NEW SURGIGAL WORK, BY DR MOTT .- Dr. Mott is preparing to publish his lectures on surgery, now delivering in the University-probably next spring. They will form a valuable accession to medical litrature. For a specimen of their value, see the

THE FLORIDA WAR BEAT.-The Custom House Investigation Report by good "Old Poins."

RARE Disclosures coming .- The stockholders of the United States Bank have determined to publish the names of all their debtors, at full length. Better

BLACK MAIL -The first dose of this medicine that was ever swallowed, was \$52,725, by a pair of eminent men, now no more.

ABIGAIL POLSOM, ENQ , ONCE MORE - This interesting young lady seems to be every where at once, and a common disturber at all times. Last Sunday, John Newland Maffit preached at the Odeon, in Boston, and Miss Abigail, or Jezebel, as she is sometimes called, preached there too. The consequence was that one of them had to knock under, and, as the woman was the weaker vessel, she was carried out-but not to the pump.

Is IT COME TO THIS!-We find in one of the very highly respectable daily newspapers of Boston, the annexed advertisement: -

BIBLE CONVESTION - The undersigned were ap-BRILE CONVENTION.—The undersigned were appointed at a meeting in Chardon Street Chapel, on the 28th of October last, a Committee to call a Convention, to be styled the Bible Convention, for the public discussion of the credibility and authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. We do, therefore, invite all persons disposed to take part in this discussion, to meet at the Masonic Temple, in Boston, en Tuesday, the 29th day of March, 1842, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. WALDO EMERSON.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, EDMUND QUINCY.

This is certainly something new-a notion emi ently from the east. If the pilorims of 1622, reno sing in the grave-yards of Boston, could raise up their heads and read such announcements who would they say of their descendants? In this great metropolis, which is generally put down as a me dern Sodom and Gomorrah, such conventions are not so far out of the way. We have had for many years, cliques of unbelievers among us, giving lectures against all religion, and all society. This is a very wicked city, and such things might be expec-

ted. But Boston has a pilgrim character to take

oare of. Do such things come of railroads, steam

DR. LARDNER IN BOSTON. -- Doctor Lardner began his lectures in Boston last Monday. There is some opposition to him there among the moralises, but it is probable that, in a city where a convention is held to discuss the credibility of the Bible, they may permit an eloquent lecturer to discourse on the stars of heaven, even if he did take some liberties with another man's wife.

LATEST PROM RIO DE JANEIRO -The Elizabeth Hall, arrived at Baltimore, from Rio de Janeire, brings papers to the 234 of November. We have no room to-day for a letter, but will only state that flour is said to have improved, and Baltimore had sold at 15;500, and Richmond at 204. The stock in first hands was about 25,000 bbls.

Literary Notices,

Mesers. Geo. L. Curry & Co. have sent us the Firs No. of the Lapy's Musical Library, embracing the most popular and fashionable music of the day Also, No. 4, of HISTORY OF NAPOLEON.

The KNICKERBOUKER for Jan. 1812, comes to richly freighted with matters of both instruction and amusement, from the pens of some of our most gift ed writers. This is decidedly the favorite monthly periodical of the New York public.

periodical of the New York public.

From Mrs. Jemima Masson, the indefatigable lady publisher, we have received some valuable periodicals: Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, No. 314, for December, 1841; this work needs no "bush."

The Marinopolitana Magazine, for December, 1841, with a rich table of contents. And Bentley's Magazine, for December, 1841, with a rich table of contents. And Bentley's Magazine, for December, 1841, with a rich table of contents. And Bentley's Magazine, for December, 1841, with a rich table of contents. And Bentley's Magazine, for December, 1841, with a rich table of contents. And Bentley's Magazine, for December, 1841, with a rich table of contents. And Bentley's Magazine, No. 60, Dec. 1841. The above three periodicals embrace the cream of foreign periodicals, known the world over

Legislature of New York. GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The SENATE met at 12 o'clock vesterday. The President took the chair, called the Senate to order, and the oath of office was administered to the Se nators elect.

The House or Assembly was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Mr. PRINDLE, the Clerk of the las House, and the oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice NELSON. The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker

Mr. L. S. Chatfield, of Otsego, received 93 votes. Mr. George A. Simmons, of Essex, received 32 votes, scattering 2 votes. Mr. Chatrield was then conducted to the chair

and addressed the House in a brief but very perti nent speech. The Governor's Message was then received

from which we make the following extracts in rela ion to the leading topics of interest. After speaking of the Lunatic Asylum, a very proper topic to begin with, the Governor speaks of the Geology of the State, the mission to Holland

his disputes with Virginia and Georgia, and ther

remarks thus about THE BANKS.

Nineteen associations under the General Banking Law, and five Safety Fund institutions, have been closed. I recommend that measures be adopted to replenish the Bank Fund without delay, and that if be exempted from liability for private deposities. To anytherefore many transfer of the private deposities. guard hereafter against trandulent excesses of circu-lation, I suggest that the Safety Fund Institution may be required to receive their circulating notes from the Bank Commissioners, or the Comptroller While I cannot doubt that you will adept these more suitable measures to sustain the currency correct abuses in banking, I am sure that no ha or injurious spirit will be indulged towards inst indulged towards institu tions which, deriving their powers from public grants, have performed their trusts with general fidelity, and hose stability is intimately connected with

He then speaks of the reorganization of the Congressional Districts, the state of crime in the State and expresses himself in favor of abolishing capita punishments. The Heldebarrach war, Bill Johnson and McLeod, are all discussed at a tedious length and then makes the following remarks about the

It was among my earliest duties to bring to the notice of the Legislature the neglected condition of many thousand children, including a very large propertion of those of immigrant parentage in our reat commercial city; a misfortune then suppose to result from groundless prejudices and omission of parental duty. Especially desirous at the same net to disturb in any manner the public school which seemed to be efficiently conducted, although so many for whom they were established were in willing to receive their instructions. I suggested, a willing to receive their instructions 1 suggested, a I thought, in a spirit not inharmonious with our c vil and religious institutions, that if necessary, it might be expedient to bring those so excluded from such privileges into schools rendered especially attractive by the sympathies of those to whom the task of instruction should be confided. It has since been discovered that the magnitude of the evil was not fully known, and that its causes were very im-

perfectly understood.

It will be shown you in the proper report, that twenty thousand children in the city of New York, of suitable age, are not at all instructed in any of the public schools, while the whole number in all the esidue of the State, not taught in common schools residue of the State, not taught in common schools, does not exceed nine thousand. What had been regarded as individual, occasional and accidental prejudices, have proved to be opinions, pervading a large mass, including at least one religious communion equally with all others entitled to civil tolerance—opinions cherished through a period of sixteen years, and ripened into a permanent conscientious distrust of the impartiality of the education given in distrust of the impartiality of the education given in the public schools. This distrust has been rendered still deeper and more alienating, by a subversion of precious civil rights of these whose consciences are thus offended.

thus offended.

The philanthropy and patriotism of the present managers of the public schools, and their efficiency in imparting instruction, are cheerfully and gratefully admitted. Nor is it necessary to maintain that agents thus selected will become unfaithful, or that agents thus selected will become unfaithful, or that a system that so jealously excludes popular interference, must necessarily be unequal in its operation. It is only insisted that the institution, after a fair and sufficient trial, has failed to gain that broad confidence reposed in the general system of the State, and indispensable to every scheme of universal education.

The late eminent Superintendant, after exposing the greatness of this public misfortune, and tracing the greatness of this public misfortune, and tracing

The late eminent Superintendant, after exposing the greatness of this public misfortune, and tracing it to the discrepancy between the local and general systems, suggested a remedy which, although it is not urged to the exclusion of any other, seems to deserve dispassionate consideration. I submit, therefore, with entire willingness, to approve whatever, departs a made value may propose the syndiance. adequate remedy you may propose, the expediency of restoring to the people of the city of New York—what I am sure the people of no other part of the State would, upon any other consideration, relinquish—the education of their children. For this purpose it is only necessary to vest the control of the common schools in a board, to be composed of commissioners selected by the people, which board shall apportion the schools moneys among all the schools including these now existing, which shall be organized and conducted in conformity to its gene-ral regulations and the laws of the State, in the proumber of pupils instructed

portion of the number of pupils instructed.

It is not left doubtful that the restoration to the common schools of the city, of the simple and equal feature of the common schools of the state, would remove every complaint, and bring into the seminaries the off-pring of want and misfortune, presented by a grand jury on a recent occasion, as neglected children of both sexes, who are found in hordes upon the wharves and in corners of the streets, surrounded by evil associations, disturbing the public peace, committing betty depredations and going

ed chilaren of both sexes, who are found in hordes upon the wharves and in corners of the streets, surrounded by evil associations, disturbing the public peace, committing petry depredations and going from bad to worse, until their course terminates in high crimes and infamy.

**This proposition, to gather the young from the streets and wharves into the nurseries which the State, solicitous for her security against igacrance, has prepared for them, has some time been treated as a device to appropriate the school fund to the endowment of seminaries for teaching languages and faiths, thus to perpetuate the prejudices it seeks to remove; sometimes as a scheme for dividing that precious fund among an hundred jarring seets and thus increasing the religious animosities it srives to heal; sometimes as a plan to subvert the prevailing religion and introduce one repugnant to the consciences of our tellow-citizens; while in truth, it simply proposes, by enightening equally the minds of all, to enable them to detect error wherever it may exist, and to reduce uncongenial masses into one intelligent, virtuous, harmoniques and harmonic and harmo nay exist, and to reduce uncongenial masses int intelligent, virtuous, harmonious ane happy

Being now relieved from all such misconception its presents the questions whether it is wiser and more humans to educate the off-pring of the poor, more humane to educate the offspring of the poor, than to leave them to grow up in ignorance and vice; whether juvenile vice is more easily eradicated by court of sessions than by common schools; whether parents have a right to be heard concerning the instruction and instructors of their children, and tax payers in relation to the expenditures of public lands; whether, in a republican government, it is necessary to interpose an independent corporation between the people and the schoolmaster, and whether it is wise and just to disfranchise an entire community of all control over public education, rather than suffer p part to be represented in proportion to its numbers and contributions. Since such considerations are now involved, what has shile to been discussed is a question of benevolence and of universal education, has became one of equal civil rights, religious tolerance and liberty of conscience.

The following are the only other paragraphs of

The following are the only other paragraphs of interest worth quoting from the message :-

THE TREASURY.

The condition of the Treasury will be fully presented by a report from the proper officer. The revenues from every source exhibit a presperous increase. The amount derived from auction duties was \$206,702, being an increase of \$42,000 over the corresponding revenues in the previous fiscal year. The amount received by the superintendent for duties on the manufacture of salt, was \$191, 216, being more than was received in the previous year by \$36,030. The manufacture of salt, and consequently the revenue, have been improved by allowing drawbacks upon our salt reaching distant markets.

CANAL TOLLS.

Although the harvests were less abundant than Armough the navests were less abundant than heretofore, and there has be na considerable diversion of western trade through the valley of the St. Lawrence, the tolks upon each of the canal exhibit a gratifying increase. The income frem all during the season of navigation, was \$2.34.578, exceeding the tolks the previous year by \$259, 131, equal to 14.59-100 per cent. The tolk in 1831 were \$1223,-61.

The revenue of all the canals during the fiscal year, after deducting only the expenses of collec-tion and ordinary repairs, was \$1,551,098. The permanent public debt, at the close of the last fiscal year; exclusive of temporary loans, contingent Habilities, and the balance of the Eric and Champin canal debt, for the payment of which equivalent inn canal debt, for the payment of which equivalent funds are set apart, \$15,540,539, to which must be added temperary loans amounting to \$1,855,000, asgually payable thereon, \$30, matthe interest as-anally, including also interest on the stocks loaned

to the rail road companies which are in default, is \$919,784. The debts consist of stocks chiefly re-deemable in 1845, 1-50, 1855 and 1860 The amount of stocks issued to the Delaware and Hudson Caval Company, and railroad companies, is \$5 035,700 You will, of course, give immediate attention to proper measures for reimbursing temporary loans. After advocating the enlargement of the Eric Canal and also the Erie Rail Road at an expense of \$9,000,000, and internal improvements, the Governor hints boldly at a system of direct taxation, and then goes on to conclude thus:-

Since the works were undertaken, the rate of in Since the works were undertaken, the rate of in-terest demanded upon leans to the State has ad-vanced from five to about seven per cent. Pru-dence, under such circumstances, counsels mode-ration—yet the value of money has not increased as much as the price of labor and subsistence have failen—and it would certainly be the worst of all economy to discontinue enterprises so important for a reason so inadequate, or to sacrifice, in delays and damages, more than the additional cost result-

and damages, more than the additional cost resulting from the enhanced rate of interest.

While we ought, therefore, to pursue the undertakings cautiously, and even at some apparent although unreal sacrifice, we are, nevertheless, required to put forth every effort to restore our public stocks to their former value. Such efforts, however, would prove unavailing, if the causes of the evil were mesunderstood. We are in competition with oil ecstates and countries in borrowing money. The securities of other nations are not depreciated, while those of our sister states, whether they owe less or more, are reduced none less than our own, some 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70, and even 80 per cent.

The Federal Government, which has once paid absolutely a debt of \$189,000,000, and which now owes nothing, is mable at the same rate of interest we offer, to obtain a loan for three years, of an amount equal to only half a year's revenues. Is it true then that the depreciation of our stocks has resulted from the greatness of our debt, or from the magnitude of our undertakings, or from any fiscal unsoundeess or error? On the contravy it is appear.

magnitude of our undertakings, or from any fiscal unsoundness or error? On the contrary, it is appa-rent, that our stocks are depressed by some general cause affecting all governmental securities.

But although the causes affecting our public security of direct efforts, we can rities beyond the reach of direct efforts, we can nevertheless mitigate the evil and contribute to a remedy. It is an urgent duty to fortify our credit, not merely for the purpose of securing a discrimination in our favor, but also to furnish an encouraging ex-ample to our sister Sates. I suggest, with a view ampie to our sister Suces. I suggest, while a tier to this purpose, a rigid adherence, under all circumstances, to the rule bitherts observed, that the whele public debt shall not be raised above such an amount as that its interest cannot be paid out of the canals. current surplus revenues of the canals the current surplus revenues of the canals; and to remove all question concerning the fiscal soundness and moral integrity of the State, I recommend that all future revenues from the National Domain shall be pledged as a sinking fund to the extinguishment of the principal of the public debts, annually paying, or providing for the payment of a part of the principal, and absorbing first the older debts.

If 17 millions of deliars are yet required to complete our public works the section. It have according

If IT millions of deliars are yet required to com-plete our public works, the system I have suggested would in 1855 discharge the whole of our present and future indebtedness, and after that time leave us uniocumbered annual revenues. If we adopt this, or some more judicious fissal system—If we truly value our resources, and justly appreciate our exterprises, we may prosecute them diagently and firmly, and with even higher confidence in their perfect success and unbounded usefulness than has ever before been extertained.

perfect success and it bounded usefulness than has ever before been entertained.

If, moreover, we declare that at no time, nor under any circonstances, can the States justify a violation of public faith by any of our sister States, but at the same time yield to those States in penforming their obligations our sympathy, support, and such aid as is within our constitutional province; if we stand by those younger, less wealthy and less powerful, bu equally patriotic members of the confederacy, in this crisis—as we know full well they would stand by us if menaced from abroad—we shall see them rapidly recovering from their embarrassments, and worthly regaining the confidence of mankind. Then eadh star will be firmly fixed, the clouds now gathering will speedily dispere, and the constellagathering will speedily dispere, and the constella tion continue to shed its cheering light upon the way along which the nations of the earth are advancing to constitutional liberty.

ELDER KNAPP IN BOSTON.-The " Boston Mail" speaks of this evangelist in the following terms:-One of the principal "stars" in the religious circles in Boston, at the present time, is the Rev. Elder Knapp, a well known Baptist preacher, who is attracting crowds of hearers, and creating a great sensation in the publication, wherever he appears. We heard him for the first of hearers, and creating a great sensation in the public mind, wherever he appears. We heard him for the first time, yesterday, at the Rev. Mr. Neale'z church, corner of Hanover and Union streets. The house was filled to excess in every port. There was scarzely a standing place left unoccupied within the walls; and even the door-ways were crowded with eager listeners.

Mr. Knapp took his text, from 23d chapter of Job, 33 verse; "O that I might know where I might find him.", The discourse, we should think, was a fair specimen of his general style of speaking.

is general style of speaking.

Mr. Knepp, in our estimation, is an effective, but not a great preacher. He either has not been well educated, or he chooses to disregard the teaching of the schools. His greatest fault is his vulgarity, to which us have before alluded. He appears to use coarse language by designs greatest tault is his vinigarity, to which we have before alluded. He appears to use coarse language by designs and of choice, not from ignorance and accessity. In the discourse which he delivered yesterday, he said, "I suppose many men would seek God, if they could do it secretly—if they could fack their religion away in some corner of the heart, and never show it." Again, he said, in the seme connection. "Here you are sneeking about after religion," So. Speaking of what he called "proud, fashionable, aristocratic, self sufficient, worldly-minded christiens." he said "their society is not the climinded christians, he said "their society is not the climate for true christians—pine upples don't grow at the North Pole." Of backsliders, he said, "They must turn right square about, and take the back track, or they ill never be saved." In snother part of his discourse he said, "the predicted didn't want to get a new said of the new said, "the predigal did'nt wait to get a new suit of clothes, and sleek up a little before he went to his fa-

Mr. SIMPSON'S EXPLANATION .- Mr. Simpson, the manager of the Park, has published the following

explanation:—

(G)— Mr. Simrson begs leave respectfully to state to the public that his Benefit did not take place on Monday night last, and that his objection to take a Benefit on that evening was stated to Md'lle Elisier, and she intormed that her appearance was not to be considered as an act of favor, but of justice. Mad'ile Elisier's services that evening were given grainitusly, not as un obligation to Mr. S., but one of strict justice to remunerate the management, in some degree, for the heavy losses it had sustained during her unfortunate engagement. To prove this fact, (including the receipts of last evening) the Theatre has sustained a loss of above \$2000, while Mad'lle Elister has received \$3428. On one evening the receipts of the house were not enough to usy Mad'lle Elisser and the extra Corp de Bailet—yet Mad'ile Elisser coved her \$600 as usual. Mr. 8, regrets the necessity of entering into this statement, but he has been compelled to the only course left him.

This is all that can be desired by way of explana-

This is all that can be desired by way of explanaon-and we may add, that we are truly sorry for the losses of Mr. Simpson. The facts stated dis close a most singular state of things in the theatrical world, the philosophy of which we shall treat upon

PARK THEATRE.-The new comedy of "What will the World Say ?" is to be performed at the Park to-night, with all the elegance of appointments which signalized "London Assurance." We hope the admirers of the legitimate drama will rally to the support of the management on the occasion.

CHATHAM THEATRE.-The manager of this house still maintains his reputation for indefatigability. -He is about producing the Naiad Queen in great splendor, for the entertainment of his numerous patrons We advise all the lovers of good acting to go to-night and witness Kirby's performance in this piece.-This drama, together with Brian Boroihme, Mr. Scott enacting the here, forms the bill of amuse ment for to-night, and we hope to see the house crowded, for Thorne richly deserves the patronage of the public.

Who Kills Cock Robin?-Stocks fell yesterday in Wall street. Judge Neah must double hi charge

GROSS EXAGGERATION .- The late story of a leop ard and a child, in the Bowery Amphitheatre. was a penny-a-line affair altogether.

DEPARTURE OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS - H. B. M. ship

Illustrious, Cart E-kine, sailed yesterday for Bet muda. ONE OF THE RECENT FORGERIES,-John Johnston of the firm of Kark & Johnston, charged with the re-cent, forgeries on several of our banks, in the name of Boorman, Johnston & Co., was arraigned for exa-

nination, yesterday evening, at the Lower Polico, but refusing to answer any questions put to am, was remanded to prison. Kirk has not beer trested, nor have we seen any reward effered for uch arrest. OFENING OF THE POTTSVILLE RAILROAD -Th President, Managers and Officers of the Philadel phia, Reading and Pottsville Railroad Company passed over that road from Reading to Pottsville of Saturday morning. Recurring at tea minutes past 2 o clock, P. M., they started from Pettsville for Philadeiphia and arrived at Peters' Island Bridge, ten minutes before So'clock—total time, including toppages, 5 hours and 40 minutes—total running

New Orleans ace of the Herald.

NEW ORLEANS, Drc. 24, 1811. A New and Curious Move on the part of the New Or leans Banks-Great Trouble and Difficulties Ezpected-Business-Amusements. AMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq:-

DEAR SIR-

Since mine of the 7th instant, stating that some of our banks had resumed, we have been in the greatest state of excitement.

All of the banks, with one or two exceptions in a very critical situation, and each is afraid of the other, and all are waiting with the greatest auxiety to see what the Legislature will do in regard to them. Yesterday morning they commenced a new game to get rid of the poorer bank bills-they will not now receive any notes on deposite, except their own; the consequence of which was, that in the morning the merchants all drew their checks as usual, to change their deposites from one bank to the other, and after drawing the money, which was paid them in the poor bank bills, much to their sur prise, on arriving at the other bank, they were told that they did not receive any more deposites unless in their own notes; and those who had not accounts with every bank in the city, had to keep the money on hand, and so thousands of dollars were locked up in safes last night, and what they or the banks will do this morning, no one can tell. The banks now are do this morning, no one can tell. The banks now are divided against themselves, and the people against the banks; and unless something is done very soon. I should not be surprised to see some of them boule-errefres. For my part, I think it will end in the flars-up of five of the weakest banks, and when these are once out of the way, the rest will resume; at present it is impossible for them all to do it.

Business never was known so dull at this time of the year; nothing doing in our great staple, Cotton: since the arrival of the news brought by the Acadia, it has declined about 1d per pound; but buyers still keep back. Many of your speculators are here, and will get bit this winter mest awfully, and be apt to return home to look after their affairs there, (none of which are in the best state), pretty early in the spring.

Spring.

But with all of this gloom hanging over our city, it is as gay as usual. The St. Louis Society Balls opened last night, with great brilliancy, for the sea-

In theatricals we have London Assurance, brough out in a very costly style at the San Carlo, but it is not well attended. The Ravels are at the Ameri and doing a great business. At the French, they are doing up Opera to fair houses. Miss Petrie is quite a favorite here. Baron Hackett is in Mobile; but will return here next week, and play a short engagement at the St. Charles.

gagement at the St. Charles.

Dear Bennett, a lady at my elbow sends her respects to you (begging Mrs. B's pardon), and wants to know it to be the Elsster will be here this winter or not—do let us know. More anon.

Spy in New Orleans.

New Orleans (Correspondence of the Merald.)

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1841. The Late Defalcations in the Commercial Bank-The State of the City Banks-Cotton Market-Tobacco -The " Herald" in New Orleans-Fashionable

Flare Up-Sheriff's Sales, &c. AMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq. DEAR SIR-

If there really exist, or ever was such an "age, as that of "rascality and humbuggery," I verily believe that we are now in the midst of it. Yes enjoying its full beauties and benefits.

I suppose you have, ere this, heard of the defieit in the cash accounts of the first and second tellers in the " Commercial Bank." The deficit though nominally small, goes far in proving the corruptness of the times. These two gentlemen defaulters were apprehended and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000 each, to appear before his Honor the Recorder, when lo, and behold! the hour for their appearance arrives, but they have gonethey are not here. Viva la roguery et humbug

gery. Our city is duller, at this time, than for man years since, and we are anticipating from our Legislature, orders for a general resumption of all the city banks. In such an event, you may look out for squalls and storms, and exclaim, with the poet, Devil take the hindmost," if he dont finally get them all. The rottonness of some of these banks is truly astounding, and the sooner they are put in state of liquidation the better for the people.

Our cotton market is as " flat as a new born babe," and has declined fully a cent, since the last news per the "Acadia" from Liverpool. To bacco continues almost a mere dug, and no sales of consequence have taken place, within my knowledge.

of consequence have taken place, within my knowledge, for several days—it may be quoted, utmost
limits, 3, 5, 7 cents, and dull sale.

The "Herald" appears to be all the "rage" here
now, and I will remark a fact to you, which happened to myself last Sunday. I went early to the
post office, in the hope of getting the foreign news
at the earliest possible mement, which was then
hourly expected to arrive, and sure enough it had,
as if by a miracle, come direct through and no misas if by a miracle, come direct through and no mis-take—and such a crowd—oh! such a crowding ! such toes, I pray thee, oh Lord! for ever hereafter such toes, I pray thee, oh Lord! for ever hereafter to deliver me. I soon withdrew from the crowd, and stepped into the immortal Curis. Here, too, I found a considerable rush, and having a natural share of that article commonly called curiosity, I commenced a rushing too, when I soon found where lay the "Philosopher's Stone." "Give me the Herld," says one. "Give me a half dozen," says another, "Foreign News," says another; and in a moment the whole post office appeared to have been described. I made out to get one, and immediately, with complacency, left the room, confident that all which was wanting could be found in the sclamms of the Herald.

I understand that a fashionable fight, in high life,

I understand that a fashionable fight, in high life, I understand that a fashionable fight, in high life, is shortly to come off; and all about—would you believe it? a certainly lovely Creole Petticoat, not possessing more discretion than it should have—Our city labors under many metal disadvantages.—Witness, for instance, those chambers of destruction, "Masquerade Balls," where all sorts of Hellish plots are laid, and schemes adopted to entrapthe unsuspecting and couliding portion of maskind. But it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when our State authorities will abolish these sinks of injently and crime.

Casting my eyes over the morning papers, I could searcely help from dwelling on the instability of all human affairs. Men, who have been living for years numan affairs. Men, who have been living for years in the most princely grandeur, are like water doomed to find their natural levels. Sheriff's sales will, are long, be the order of the day; and "Oh! what a falling off will there be here, my countrymen."—And rimor still hints featful changes; but as our Uncle Toby would say, so say I—mum—"He who dances should pay the fiddler." Thus the world wags—and so, adieu for the present.

A. G. M.

P. S. The news of the capture of the Texian r. S. Inc news of the capture of the Texian Santa Fe expedition has created much sorrow and war.nth of feeling in this city. One of the editors of the "Picayune" has left for Mexico, with the (as I think vain) hope of getting his partner, kendall, liberated; but it is too much to be feared that Kendall, with many of his brave and enterprising associates, have long ere this paid the debt of nature.

Apalachicola, [Correspondence of the Herald.]
APALACHICOLA, Dec. 20th, 1841. The Apalachicola Specific-The various calamities that have visited Florida during the last few years-Com-

mercial Matters, Banks, Exchanges, &c. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq. :-My DEAR SIR :-I avail myself of a former acquaintance to request

you, through the columns of the Herald, to correct an error, in the matter of what is called the "Macon Specific." It was this city led the way in the measure from which suchfimp rtant consequences are expected to ensue. The originator, or father of this remedy, is a Mr. McKay, of the firm of Dodge & McKay, of this place. It was first proposed, about a year ago, and for some time excited but little attention, but it is now shopted by all. Since the first of October, the merchants generally have adhered to their resolutions, and the good effects of this adherence are already apparent.

Last summer, as you have learned, was remarks bly unhealthy; indeed, a series of almost unparal-leled misfortunes has tended to cripple this section in its advances in civilization and weaith. First, the Seminole war broke out, which made it extreme ly hazardous to new settlers. Then came the short erop of 1837, and the decline of prices in this staple next followed. During this interval, too, you will recoilect that the Commercial Bank, located here, blew up, the President, a Mr. Stevenson, running off to Texas with all the effects, and leaving about \$100,000 of its bills in circulation, which are not worth one cent. Then a gaie came and swept

away nearly \$100,000 worth of property, which was followed by a fire that destroyed as much more. As if fortune had not yet done with the Territory, the following season was an exceedingly disasticus one, and the bills of two of our banks, out of the three, and the bills of two of our banks, out of the three, fell thirty per cent. This was the Spring of 1840, and in the summer of that year, our only remaining moneyed institution became embarrassed, and its notes, with those of the other two, fell to fifty cents on the dollar, at which rate they now remain. The consequence of the last of these misfortunes was the introduction of shipplasters, and the almost entire ejectment of specie, except for postage and Government dues. But fortune had not even then done with us. The succeeding crop, that is the last, did not average one third the reasonable expectations of the planter, and to cap the climax in March and April we had a freshet that swept away an incalculable amount of property. But the great evil had yet to overtake us, in the shape of the yellow and congestive fevers. The ravages (I do not speak in hyperbole) of these diseases, have been more extensive than those of any plague or epidemic in the history of such visitations. Taking the gross population of the Territory, we cannot, since the first of June, have lost less than fifteen per cent of the white adults. In this city, we lost one third of those who remained for the summer. As usual the fever was wound up by a hurricane which destroyed several thousand dolars worth of property.

I have not even yet enumerated all the causes which have tended to cripple the energies and waste the resources of this unfortunate land. Thousands of dollars, aye millions I may say, have been expended in building railroads, which are either unfinished, or carried on at a dead loss of fifty percent, (I mean that the receipts do not pay one haif the cost of maintaining them in operation,) in building cities, which are literally the abodes of the crane, wiid ducks, deer and alligators; and is macrane, wild ducks, deer and alligators; and in ma-king improvements (?) which will be, a genera-tion before they can be applied to any useful pur-To all the above, add the evils which spring

To all the above, add the evils which spring from bad legislation, supine administrations of justice and political turbulence, and you have a fair picture of Florida asit is in 1841. Thus, you see, during five years, we have had one Indian war, two short crops, two gales, two floods, four bank failures, one fire, and one deadly epidemic. The consequences of all of which have been aggravated by bad laws, and bad management. However, so far as human efforts can alleviste our many distresses, we shall now have relief. The right men, actuated by the right spirit, have put their shoulders to the wheel, and we are on the eve of a great revolution. The first movement was the passing of the resolutions enclosed. The second is a strong determination only to do a cash business. There are many men here who would do honor to any country—intrepid, virtuous, intelligent, and cautious, with energy to develope every natural resource—of artificial they have had enough. Those characters are those by which the revolution will be effected, and throughout the territory there are very many of them.

For the present the business is backward, but

be effected, and throughout the territory there are very many of them.

For the present the business is backward, but commencing briskly. The cotton has been delayed by the low state of the water in October and November. Thus far we have only received about 10,000 bales, but the estimate for the season is 103,000 bales. Sales have been limited at prices varying from 7½ to S½. The facest qualities only commanding the latter price. If the payments are made in Columbus funds, 5 per cent discount is allowed. The market is well stocked with merchandise of every description, and a fair business is anlowed. The market is well stocked with merchandise of every description, and a fair business is anticipated. There are a good many vessels in port, mere than I remember to have seen any one previous time, waiting for cargo, but freights are very dull. The rates offered by the vessels are 5 8ths of a cent io New York, 5-8th of a penny to Liverpool, and 1½ cents to Havre, but no takers. Sight exchange is at 2 per cent premium, and 60 days at par for specie funds.

I observe that you quote exchange on Apalachicola at 50 or 60 per cent discount. The merchants complain of this because the bills of Florida Banks are excluded from the market, and are not known

complain of this because the bills of Florida Banks are excluded from the market, and are not known in any common transaction. It would gratify most of our commercial men if you would correct this. It has given very general satisfaction that you exposed the Jacksonville Bank humbug—but there are many who would be very glad to dispose of its notes at a greater rate of discount than that advertised in the Sun, unless I have been very greatly misinformed.

A. B.

City Intelligence.

VAGRANTS IN NEW YORK CITY. - During the past year, there have been 1,036 vagrants committed to penitentiary, from the lower police office as, fol-

lows:-116 July, 87 August, 78 September, 112 October, 114 November, 251 December, January, And from the upper police, during the

riod, the following:-January,

There is something remarkable in the fact, that during the summer month of June, there should have been nearly twice the number of persons committed, as in any other month of the year, even during the inclement season. The only manner of accounting for this is the supposition, that during that nonth, subjects of prostitution must have been arested in large numbers, thus to swell the aggregate

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO MURDER -A man, named John McMorin, was struck by Patrick Wood, with shovel, on the 24th ult., with a violent blow across e left side of the head, the effects of which will, in all probability, cause his death. The offence was mmitted in a room occupied by Wood, at 21h Orange street, and from the statement of McMorin, was without any provocation on his part. The njured man has been lying at Bellvue Hospital for the last several days, during which time a number of pieces of his skull have been taken from the wound. He was considered near his end yesterday

afternoon. Wood was arrested on Monday evening, through the industrious efforts of Mr. Milliken, deputy coroner, aided by officer Schmohl, of the upper police office. He was committed by Justice Taylor lo await the result.

The Last Attemet to Destroy Lage —On Monday evening, about 12 o'clock, as Mr Siphin Sing, a German, and cordwainer by trade, was walking in Broome street, near Allen, he was stopped by a man, whose name hassince been found to be August Comens, also a German, who struck him on the shoulder with one of his fists, and immediately afterwards stabbed him in the left side, a few inches above the heart, with some sharp instrument. Sing fell, and exclaimed he was stabbed. He was immediately afterwards taken to an adjoining house, where he still remains in a dangerous situation. The wound is about an inch in length and the same in depth. —The parties are entire strangers to each other, and no cause but a devilish drunken spirit could have prompted such an act. Comens immediately fled, but was arrested by officer Schmohl, and committed at the upper police for examination.

As Old Bird.—We yesterday published the ar-THE LAST ATTEMPT TO DESTROY LAFE -On Mon-

at the upper police for examination.

An Old Bind.—We yesterday published the arrest and commitment of a man named John Morrew alias Murray, for stealing an overcoat from an entrance to a dwelling uptown, and yesterday Mr Samuel Smith of 164 West 18th street, appeared a the Upper Police Office and entered a charge of burglary against him for breaking open his house, on the 31st of December, and stealing a quantity of clothing and other articles, valued at \$9.25 a pair of the boots stolen were found upon his section.

ANOTHER CASE OF IS-ANITY.—A foung woman named Sarah Bushel, who has resided for a length of time with Henry F. Blackwell, at Hallett's Cove, was yesterday attested on a charge of stealing a double-cased, patent lever watch, valued at \$100, from her employer. Mr. Blackwell said he thought her mind was not in a proper state, as she had lately evinced marks of insanity. She was committed for trial. for trial

STRALISO DRESSES.—A colored woman, named Eliza Garvey, was arrested yesterday for stealing two pieces of challies from Wm. Hamilton, 72 Hudson st. Committed.

Hudson et. Committed.

The Savery Fund Book Case.—On a final examination of William Campbell, who was charged with presenting the bank book of John S. Branne, to the Chambers street Saving Fund, on Monday, and demanding the mency, it was ascertained that he had received the book of Branna by mistake, from the bank, and that he has the same amount of funds in the bank as were credited to Branna. He was, therefore, honorably discharged, and the blame attaches to the officer of the bank, who delivered him the book. Such carelessness is almost unpardomable, as it has made Campbell liable to arrest as a felon, and imprisonment for twelve hours. He should be liberally compensated by the institution for the unnecessary trouble the officers have given him.

DEATH FROM OLD AGE .- An inquest was held the Coroner, on Wednesday evening, at No. St. Ladlew street, on the body of an Italian, named Manuel Brown, aged 90 years. The old man has been sick for several days, and has been for a length of time in a very reduced a unition, both in health and money. He was found on Monday morning on

the floor of his spartment, in a state of inseasibility, and soon after expired. The verdict was, "death from old age and want."

ANOTHER BRUTAL ACT.—A man, or rather a brute named William Johnson, struck Mrs. Catharine Burns, who resides at No. 21 Thompson street, on Monday evening, with a large hickory stick of wood across the head, making a deep incision and a serious lacerated wound. Mrs. Burns is far advanced in pregnancy, and so seriously injured as to be unable to attend at the Upper Police to make complaint against the ruffian. He is locked up to answer the crime.

answer the crime.

Another Hall Thirp.—A man named Gustavus Reeve was arrested on Mendey evening by watchman Joseph Rhoads, for offering several articlesfor sale at a grocery, under suspicious circumstances, it being nearly 12 o'clock at night. Upon arresting him, it was afterwards ascertained that in the early part of the evening, he entered the street door of John Whitney, ladies' shoemaker, No. 2SI Broadway, broke open a show case, and stole three ladies' slippers, a boot, and a silver medal, that had ocen presented to Mr. Whitney for his faished work, by the American Institute, in 1837. The medal was found in his boot when he was arrested, and in one of his pockets an annual, called "The-Gem," with the name of "Mrs. Mary Tillman, presented by her brother," written on it. He was folly committed at the upper police, before Justice Taylor.

Before the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Noah, and Alderman Iches and Timpson.

Januany 4.—Attempted Burglary.—A man, named Michael O'Brien, was tried for a supposed attempt to enter the dwelling of Wm Thompson, of No. 3 Albany street, on the night of 3d ult. He was found in the rear of the dwelling, at about 12 o'clock, and when questioned, a acd that he "had called to get a bite". The jury returned a verdist of not guitty; and upon announcing the result of the verdict, the Recorder informed him that he was discharged, but still he must remember that he was found in the yard under very suspicious eircumsances. Michael replied, "Hy George, your honor, that may be; but I'll never enter a yard agin, and be shure." He left the Court, while the crowd was canvulsed with laughter.

Assault and Bettery.—Walter Hunt was tried for committing an aggravated assault on Joseph R. Bennett, a barber, w. No. 243 Bisceker street, on the 2d of September hat, with a cane. The parties occupy the above samed dwelling, Hunt up stairs, and Bennett down, had the difficulty arese from a dispute as to the right of passage-way through the front door. The evidence presented the fact that Hunt struck Bennett, and Bennett in return struck at Hunt, but did not hit him; and Counsellor Dougherty occupied three hours of the time of the court to gape, the reporters to nod, and the lookers on in the gallery snored aloud, which chiming in with the cross questioning of the coursel, in his dulcet notes, created a chorus imitating the music from a frop pend in the spring of the year. The jury, being so bothered with a variety of sounds and a multiplicity of evidence, were compelled to retire to a private room, and finally returned a verdict of guilty against Hant.

Trial for Forgery—James Henderson, formerly a copying clerk in the employ of John W. Mulligan, Esq., a member of the New York bar, was arraigned on a charge of forgery, in presenting a check purporting to be signed by John Leveridge to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, for \$200, on the Hith o

John Leveridge, and that Henderson was sent to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank to obtain the money which he delivered to Mr. Mulligan. That afterwards, Henderson presented another check for \$200, dated Sept. 11th, 1841, purporting to have been signed by John Leveridge, and upou the teller doubting the check to be good. Henderson presented a letter, which he said he had received through the post-office, with the check coclosed. This letter purported to have been sent by a friend, who knew the necessities of Henderson, and therefore presented him with the check for his own use. The letter contained no signature, and upon applying to Mr. Leveridge, he pronounced the check a forgery. Oliver M. Lewndes, Esq., was called as a witness, and testified that the lorged check had been traced from the actual one signed by Mr. Leveridge. It was also shown by Mr. Mulligan that the hand-writing of the letter similar to that of Henderson's.

On the part of the defence, the prise character was shown, and one witness to the writing of the letter was not similar derson's. The counsel submitted the city of the Gourt.

For defence, Allan M. Sniffen and James E.

of the Court.

For defence, Allan M. Sniffen and James E. Beers, Esqrs.

Trial for obtaining Pork on false Presences.—James Van Vraken was tried for obtaining afteen pounds of pork from the grocery store of H Knebel, 200 Imm street, on the 24 Dec. last, by a false token, in presenting for payment two broken bank actes of the La Fayette Bank of Boston, of the denomination of \$1 each, and issued in 1838. It was shown by the presecution that an unknown man called at the \$1 cach, and issued in 1838. It was shown by the presecution that an unknown man called at the shop, bought the pork, and ordered it to be seat to the corner of Crosby and Elm streets, where it would be paid for. A boy in the store took the pork, and whet arriving at the place mentoned, he met Van Vriken, who gave him the abovementioned notes, which proved to be bad. He refused to change the notes, or return the pork, and presenting no defecte to justify himself, the jery returned a verdictof Guilty.

For Receiving Stolen Goods.—James P. Ufsington was tried for receiving a pair of blankits and some other smaller articles, the property is Tho.

some other smaller articles, the property of The mas S. Miller, of No. 153 Chatham street. It was proved that the trother of Uffington, a bot almost sixteen years old, was engaged as a clert in the store of Mr. Miler, and that these goods were taken by him to Ullington's house, and upth sea ing it, were found on the premises. The stated that he had taken the articles merel show them to hisbrother's wife, in order to inc her to purchase them. Several witnesses testified to the good character of Uffington, and the case having been submitted by counsel, the jary return-

having been submitted by counsel, the jury returned a verdict of notguilty.

In the following cases, the defendants not appearing, the recognizances were forfeited.—

Grand Larcenies—Henry Ledding, charged with stealing two piece of Mousseline de laine, from Louis Belime, No. 57 Vesey street, on the 28d of Oct. 1st.

Oct. last.

Stephen Gordon and Alexandor Stewart, impleaded with Samuel Johnson for cheating Peter Miller, of Harmony, Warre county, New Jersy, by selling him a brass watch, representing it to be gold, and running away with \$40 in money, on the 30th of

June last.

The trial of George Wilks, for libel, is set down by the District Attoricy for Friday morning.

Special Sessions.

Special Sessions.

Before Judge Nosh, and Aldermen Timpson and Lines.

Jax. 4 - Michael Ran, a boy, was tried for an assault and battery on Asson Herrick, one of the proprietors of the Atlas and sent to the penitentiary for 30 days. Ann Gilden, for stealing some clair carpeting and brass stairrods, value at about \$16, the property of Mrs. Farty Kirk, was remanded back to prison for 30 days. John Franklin, for stealing six tarkeys from Croan Stringham, and sent to prison for 30 days. John Franklin, for stealing six tarkeys from Croan Stringham, and sent to the penitentiary for as months. Anthony Fried, a colored man, was tried for stealing a cloak worth \$20 from Nathan 6. Histed, but was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. Eenjamin Golan and John Friar, two blackboys, for stealing two gense from Dieterick Boblem were sent to the penitentiary for 30 days. Henrylohason, for stealing some from Dieterick Boblem were sent to the penitentiary for 30 days. Henrylohason, for stealing some from Messurs. Utat & Co. of Barrow street, was sent up for 30 day. Thomas Miller, a black boy, was found guilty of stealing a pair of boots from Henry Bennieker, and sent up for six months.—Benjamin Waterman, an old convict, was found guilty of assaulting a wachman and attempting to rescue a prisoner fromhim, and sent up for three months. Michael Regan for beating his wife Mary, was remanded back to prison for 20 days.—John Williams, for stealing two overcosts, the property of Mrs. Mary An Roffe, was cent to the penitentiary for six month. Henry Jackson and Thomas Williams, two black boys, for attempting to steal from John Rush, as sent up for three months. Barray Jones, for attempting to steal from John Rush, as sent up for three months. Charles Moore, a black man, for stealing a pair of slippers from Messaf, Gregory & Canifl, was remanded back for stealeng a fireman's coal. Mathews, a black beavier stealing a fireman's coal. Mathews, a black beavier stealing a fireman's coal. Mathews, a black beavier stealing three caps wor \$4

o'clock

Forgery —Josh Philips, for passing a confeit note of the usin of \$2, on the Comme
Sank of Beffalo, on the lst of November lass
payment for a fur cap at the store of John Me
No 19s Washington after, and also for attent,
to safer a similar note to Charles Sturcke, grocorner of Washington and Carlisle streets.

o'clock

Court Caladar_This Day COURT OF COMMON PILAS.— Nos. 105, 88, 24, 29, 8 14, 35, 25, 39, 49, 41, 42, 4, 44, Cancert Court.— Nos 33, 51, 63, 64, 66, 66, 67, 63,